

# Unit 1

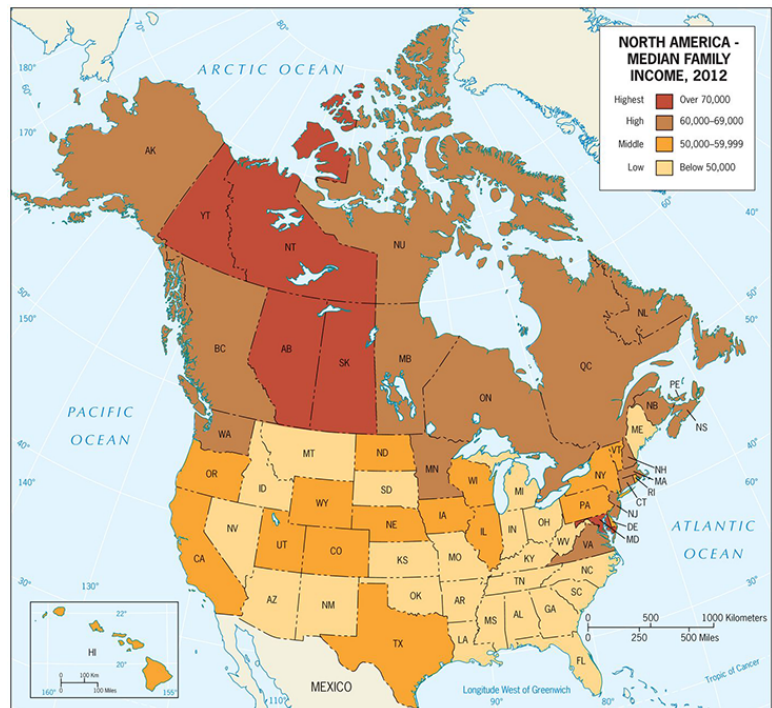
## Cartographic Tools and Geographic Connectedness

### Nature and Perspectives 3

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

#### Why do Geographers Use Maps, and What do Maps Tell Us?

- Define: mental map, and give ONE example - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: activity space - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: terra incognita - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: generalized map, and give ONE example - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: remote sensing, and give ONE example of how data is collected - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: geographic information systems (GIS); why is it useful? - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: GISci; what is its value? - \_\_\_\_\_



## Why are Geographers Concerned with Scale and Connectedness?

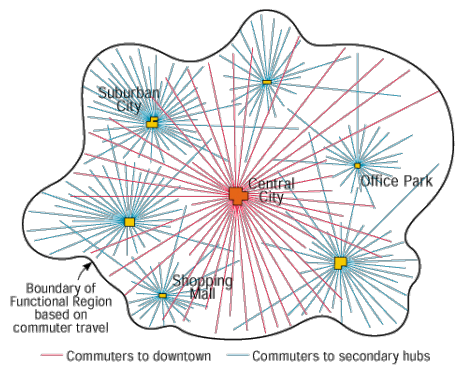
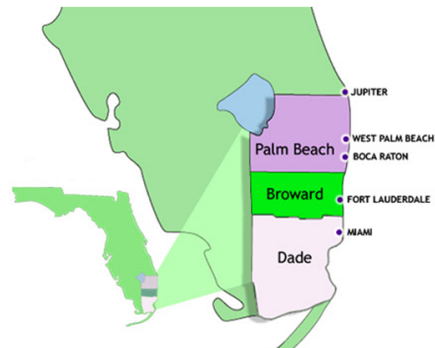
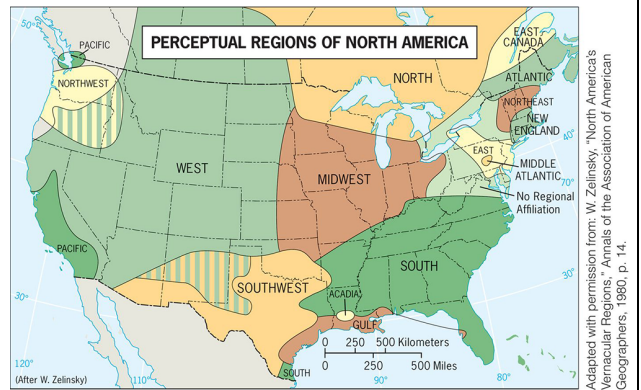
- Explain why it important to study phenomena at different scales - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: rescale, and give ONE example - \_\_\_\_\_

## Regions

- Define: formal region (a.k.a. homogeneous, uniform), and give ONE example - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: functional region (a.k.a. nodal), and give ONE example - \_\_\_\_\_
- Define: perceptual region (a.k.a. vernacular), and give ONE example - \_\_\_\_\_

## Regions (cont'd)

- Look at the perceptual regions in the United States. Do you agree with South Florida's regional placement? Explain why you think yes or no - \_\_\_\_\_



Clockwise from the upper left - formal, functional, and perceptual regions help us to identify similar or differing characteristics as compared between places and areas.